

PUBLIC SCHOOL OPENED MONDAY

With Full Corps of Teachers and a Big Attendance.

THREE NEW TEACHERS
EMPLOYED THIS YEAR.

The public school at this place opened Monday morning with a full corps of teachers and a large attendance. The best of instructors have been secured, and no doubt Earlinton will again stand to the front this year with one of the best schools of the county. 335 pupils were enrolled up to yesterday.

The following are the teachers employed, and the grades assigned them, with the number of pupils in each grade:

Grade I, 56—Miss Mothershead, teacher.

Grade II, 53—Miss Lois Willis, teacher.

Grade III, 51—Miss Ruby G. Sisk, teacher.

Grade IV, 41—Miss Martha McGary, teacher.

Grade V, 49—Misses Murrell and McGary, teachers.

Grade VI, 24—Miss Katie Murrell, teacher.

Grade VII, 36—Miss Minnie Kemp, teacher.

Grade VIII, 10—Miss Minnie Kemp, teacher.

Grade IX, 9—R. Y. Maxey, teacher.

All of the teachers named above taught here last year with the exceptions of Miss Minnie Kemp and Miss Katie E. Murrell, of Columbia, Ky., and Miss Martha McGary, of this city. Misses Kemp and Murrell come to us recommended as teachers of exceptional while Miss McGary teaches this year for the first time, but starts well prepared for her chosen work.

School opened in splendid order, and with increased attendance in nine grades, which will be taught this year.

Jumped Off Moving Train.

Monday about noon Alvin Price, of Nashville, Tenn., en route to Evansville, jumped off a moving train at Fleming curve, about one mile north of this city, and broke his right ankle and sprained his right wrist. Price was stealing a ride and the train ran over a torpedo and he thought some one was shooting at him. He is a stove polisher by trade and was going to Evansville to secure work. He was attended by Dr. A. O. Sisk and sent home on 51 at 4:30 p.m.

Old Fiddlers Contest.

One of the most amusing and interesting entertainments ever had in this city was the Old Fiddlers Contest at the rink Thursday night given by the Ladies of the M. E. Church, South. Col. W. A. Toombs led the crowd with a Jew's harp, on which the colonel is an artist; while Jesse McGary captured the house with his coon songs and fine guitar playing. Jno. Knox was awarded the prize for being the best all-round violin player. A large number of musicians from Madisonville, Nortonville, White Plains and Richland were there and over 500 people were in attendance. Prizes were given to the ugliest, shortest, tallest, best looking and best fiddlers band which was given to White Plains.

A merchant who buys a good deal of bad advertising will not be able to convince people that he knows much more about how to buy his stock of merchandise.

MRS. STROTHER HANCOCK DEAD

After Illness of Only a Few Hours.

DEATH COMES AS SHOCK TO
MANY FRIENDS AND RELATIVES.

Mrs. Elsie Hancock, wife of J. S. Hancock, died at the St. Bernard hospital Tuesday night after a brief illness. She was taken very ill Tuesday afternoon, and was attended by Drs. Johnson, Nesbit and Sisk, of Earlinton, and Strother and Bone, of Madisonville, who, after a consultation, thought an operation necessary. She was removed to the St. Bernard hospital at 8:00, and steadily grew worse until about 8:15, when she expired, in spite of all medical aid could do for her.

Mrs. Hancock was born in Butler county 24 years ago, and was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hawes. At an early age she moved with her parents to Madisonville, where she resided until a few years ago. She was a member of the M. E. Church, South, at this place, and was an earnest worker. She is survived by her mother, two sisters, Mrs. Boggs, of Drakesboro, and Mrs. J. N. Stone, of Sturgis, and two brothers, Ed and Henry, her father preceding her to death by only three weeks.

Funeral services were conducted at the residence at 2:30 by Rev. Litchfield, of Madisonville, after which a host of friends and relatives accompanied the remains to Madisonville, where interment took place at the Odd Fellows' cemetery.

"BLACK MAMMY" DIES AT AGE OF 109

Caroline Thompson, of Christian County, Was Probably Oldest Woman in Kentucky.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Sept. 13.—Caroline Thompson, of Hubbard, probably the oldest woman in Kentucky, died at her home on Durrett avenue, in this city. She was 109 years of age, according to records in the families of citizens who owned her as a slave. She was born in Virginia, and was brought to this country by John Meader, a pioneer. She was the last of a family of 25 children. Up to a week ago her health was remarkably good. She was a typical Southern mammy, and had many devoted white friends in the city.

NEVER TOO OLD TO MARRY.

Seventy-Year-Old Man Weds a School Girl of Twelve Years.

Glasgow, Ky., Sept. 10.—After having lived his three-score and ten, J. O. Miles, a prominent citizen of Miles' Crossroads, this county, was married at Fountain Run to Miss Bessie Comer, a young school girl of twelve years. Miss Comer is a daughter of Martin Comer, of Fountain Run. The groom is a wealthy citizen of Miles' Crossroads and is one of the pioneer settlers of the county.

Eight Tobacco Barns Burned During Week.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 10.—Eight tobacco barns, one containing 4,800 stocks in the process of curing, have been destroyed this week in western Kentucky. All the conflagrations have been attributed to

TAFT STARTS ON HIS TOUR

Will Go to Washington by Way of the Pacific Coast.

WILL MAKE 300 SPEECHES
TO 3,000,000 PEOPLE

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 14.—President Taft left his summer home for Washington today. But his way lies along the Pacific coast, and before he reaches the capitol and resumes his duties at the White House, he will have traveled 12,579 miles, visited 29 states and two territories and made 300 speeches, shaken hands with probably 100,000 persons and been seen and heard by three millions of his countrymen.

SAILING DATE SET.

Gov. J. C. S. Blackburn Advises Lexington Friends That He Will Start Home September 30.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 11.—Gov. J. C. S. Blackburn, of the Panama Canal zone, according to advice received here today, will sail for home on Sept. 30. On his arrival will confer with President Taft on his resignation as Governor.

It is said Gov. Blackburn intends to return at once to reside in Kentucky.

Investigation of "Craw" Riot

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 13.—Investigation of the riot in "Craw," when two men were killed, was ordered by Judge Robert L. Stout, in his instructions to the grand jury this morning at the opening of Circuit Court.

He said that the soldiers were amenable to the law just as any body else and should be indicted if it was found that any of them had done wrong.

The battle between soldiers of the Second Kentucky Regiment and citizens will be gone into thoroughly by the grand jury and indictments are expected to follow.

COL. W. E. HOBSON DEAD.

In Command of 13th Ky. Infantry, and Youngest Federal Colonel.

Bowling Green, Ky., Sept. 10. Col. W. E. Hobson, the youngest colonel in the federal army, died at the Mansford hotel last night. He commanded the Thirteenth Kentucky infantry and was postmaster under President Grant.

GETS TWENTY-ONE YEARS.

John Bill Yates, Negro Slayer, Convicted at Henderson.

Henderson, Ky., Sept. 11.—The jury in the trial of John Bill Yates, a negro, for killing George Ed Williams, also colored, returned a verdict of guilty in the Circuit Court and fixed his punishment at twenty-one years in the penitentiary. This is the first murder trial pulled off at this term of court.

ANOTHER KILLING AT HENDERSON.

Negro Tragedy Makes Seventh Homicide in Few Weeks.

Henderson, Ky., Sept. 11.—Another and the seventh killing was added to the list of homicides in this city and county last night, when Jim Nix shot and killed Fannie Elliott at her home in this city. Nix, a colored man, was arrested and is being held in the city jail.

TWO MILLION NEEDED FOR SCHOOLS

Captain Ed Farley in Quandary Over How to Raise Funds.

FIRST PAYMENT ON SCHOOL
CLAIMS DUE IN OCTOBER.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 10.—In order to meet the claims for the salaries of school teachers for the first two months of the school year the State Treasurer must have half a million dollars by the second Saturday in October and where the cash is coming from is a question that is puzzling Captain Ed Farley, State Treasurer, who is trying to arrange to meet the payments on time.

The first payment on school claims will fall in October, to be followed in November by another and it is going to tax the State Treasury to meet those payments on time. Collections from sheriffs do not begin to come in until the first of December and the State now has but little money on hand. Captain Farley believes in paying the school teachers first, if he can, and wants them to get their money even if somebody else has to wait. He is now bending every effort to have the money on hand when the teachers' salaries become due.

The total appropriation for schools is about \$3,000,000 and one-sixth of this will be due next month. Captain Farley would not say whether he will be able to meet the payments, but said he was doing his best to arrange things so the cash will be on hand.

UNCLE SAM'S OFFICER HAS WARRANTS TO SERVE.

Goes to Kuttawa to Serve Summons in Connection With Night Rider Cases.

Paducah, Ky., Sept. 11.—Deputy United States Marshal Elwood Neal left here at 1:55 this morning for Kuttawa, having in his pocket summonses for Dr. A. Amos and several other men named as defendants in the night rider cases in the Federal Court. These men live in a section where Lyon, Trigg, Caldwell and Christian counties come together, and the officers have never been able to serve papers on them heretofore.

It was reported here last week that Dr. Amos had returned to his home and was practicing medicine as if nothing had happened.

JOE NUCKOLS GETS ACQUITTAL.

Killed Soldier and is Released on the Ground of Self-Defense.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 11.—On his examining trial in the County Court today Joe Nichols, charged with the murder of Sergt. Ingram Tate, the Somerset military company, was acquitted on the grounds of self-defense.

Tate was killed during the riot in "Craw" Saturday night last.

CONFESSES FORGERY CHARGE.

Former Pembroke Man Arrested in Evansville.

Evansville, Ind., Sept. 11.—James Mason, said to have been formerly in business at Pembroke, Ky., was arrested here today and confessed that he had forged checks in Evansville.

MANUFACTURING IN FOREFRONT

Operations Expanding in Industrial Lines.

RECORD OUTPUTS THE
RULE IN STEEL TRADE.

New York, Sept. 10.—Bradstreet's Saturday said:

Operations in industrial lines are still expanding and in some branches of the iron and steel record outputs are the rule. In fact manufacturing is in the forefront as regards activity and in some branches skilled workmen are not plentiful enough to supply the demand. Industrial plants that have been late in sharing in the revival are taking on more activity and working of night shifts is not uncommon.

Purely distributive trade has probably tapered off a little at certain centers as interior merchants, having finished their purchases, have left for their homes. Still jobbing trade is good and at some centers, particularly where fall festivals are held purchase of dry goods and groceries and staple lines in general have generally increased although fall buying from jobbers and wholesalers has possibly reached its zenith.

The earlier-gathered crops, such as wheat, cotton, oats, are being moved into market quite freely and the good prices being realized from the sales of these products will make for better collections.

Business failure for the week ending Sept. 1, were 191 against 166 last week, 191 in the same week of 1908; 172 in 1907; 164 in 1906, and 188 in 1905. Failures in Canada for the week number 25, which compares with 33 last week, and 34 in the same week of 1908.

W. H. HINANT DEAD

Well-Known Morgantown Business Man Stricken With Paralysis.

Morgantown, Ky., Sept. 13.—W. H. Hinant, aged fifty-four years, one of the best known business men of this place, died at his home here late yesterday. He was stricken with paralysis about three weeks ago and never rallied.

Auditor James to Pay Danville Claim.

Frankfort, Ky., Sept. 10.—Auditor James has arranged to pay the \$2,500 which the trustees of the school of the deaf at Danville claim is due them for the colored department. The money had not been paid before because there was a question where the appropriation of 1902 repeated the appropriations made prior to that time.

Runaway Boys Are Found at Eddyville.

Clarksville, Tenn., Sept. 11.—John Garner and Cowan Van Dyke, two boys who ran away from the Odd Fellows' Home in New Providence, were located at Eddyville, Ky., and returned to the home. Cowan was working in a sawmill, but had become tired of his job and was willing to return.

General Corbin is Buried.

Washington, Sept. 10.—With military honors benefitting his rank as Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States, the funeral of Henry O. Corbin, who died in New York last Wednesday morning, took place in this city today.

His remains, bring results.

FORESEES TROUBLE IN ACCEPTANCE

Pastor Quits When Church Takes Rockefeller's Cash.

GIVES UP PULPIT SO AS
NOT TO BE SCAPEGOAT.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 11.—"I certainly will not stay here to be a scapegoat. I have resigned my pastorate. I expect there will be trouble in the church before long and I do not care to be anybody's buffer."

So says Dr. Chas. Wilson, pastor of the North Side Christian church. Dr. Wilson's resignation has been caused by the gift to the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the church of \$25,000 by John D. Rockefeller. This money was accepted conditionally some years ago by the society. The official board has declared against its acceptance. Dr. Wilson was openly for it.

Arrested in Chicago On Conspiracy Charge.

A gigantic conspiracy it is believed to be by the State Department of Education, has just come to light in the efforts to steal teachers' examination papers and sell to applicants for State certificates. Edwin Kirtly, a negro school teacher was arrested in Chicago by Detective T. J. Parrott. Another negro, O. C. Munroe, a "high-toned" one of Lexington was also arrested. Munroe's sweetheart, a colored girl to whom he had furnished questions to prepare herself for examination broke down and confessed all to the detectives. Detective Parrott will be remembered as the one who successfully ridged this country of moonshiners.

CENTRAL BANK IS ADVOCATED

President of American Bankers' Association Urges \$100,000,000 Concern.

Chicago, Sept. 14.—Delegates to the thirty-fifth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association, in the opening session to-day, had outlined for their consideration a plan for the organization of a central bank for the country, with a capitalization of not less than \$100,000,000.

The central bank plan as a preventive of a recurrence of the financial disturbance of 1907 was outlined by President George M. Reynolds in his annual address. Under his plan such a bank would be the depository of the Government, which, however, would not have supervision or control of its affairs.

Speaker Joseph G. Cannon, who addressed the convention at the close of the morning session, declared that the law enacted after the panic of 1907 (the Vreeland-Aldrich act) was not perfect, but has had good results. He said that when Congress met it was besieged with currency exports, each doubting the orthodoxy of the other.

"I believe," said Speaker Cannon, "that the only fault of the enacted law is that it only lasts six years. It is not perfect, but it can be made perfect. If that law had been on the statute books there would never have been a suspension of business in 1907, with its issuance of Clearing-house certificates."

A few words, somewhere in an ad. today, may give the clue to the best bargain of the season.

8 KILLED AND 15 INJURED IN WRECK

Passenger Train and Fast
Freight Crash Together
While at Full Speed.

FIRE FOLLOWS AND BODIES
BURNED IN THE DEBRIS.

Wreck Caused, It Is Said by Passenger
Crew Overlooking Order.

In a head-on collision between passenger train No. 4 and fast freight No. 51, on the western division of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad yesterday morning at 7:45 o'clock at a point about two and one-half miles west of Pegram Station, a few miles below Nashville, eight persons were killed outright and fifteen were more or less seriously injured. Although no official information was forthcoming from officers of the road, it was stated by an employe of the road that the wreck was caused directly from the fact that the crew of the passenger train overlooked the orders to pass the freight at Pegram Station.

At the time of the collision both of the trains were running at high speed and although both engineers applied the emergency brakes, the distance between trains was so small at the time when the engineers were able to see the other train, that they met without diminishing their speed to any appreciable extent. The passenger train was running at about forty miles an hour and the freight, which was going down a very heavy grade, was making about the same speed. The impact of the two heavy locomotives could be heard for miles and the people for quite a long distance were able to hear the sound, which sounded like the booming of a cannon.

The point on the road at which the accident occurred is one of the most dangerous on the division for the reason that there is a very heavy grade here, the road broken by many sharp curves and bridges, spanning creeks at intervals of about every three or four hundred yards. Besides these dangers, there is a very steep embankment on one of the tracks, and but for the good fortune of the passenger train having a very heavy train, the coaches would probably have been precipitated down the embankment.

The Dead.

Joe Gower, passenger engineer of 804 Eighteenth avenue, north, killed and body burned in wreck.

Jess Tatkinson, freight engineer of 807 Eighteenth avenue, north, killed and body burned.

Will Morgan, traveling engineer of 227 Fourteenth avenue, north, killed and body burned.

Walter Road, passenger, 910 Berryhill street, killed and body burned.

Sam Whited, 1313 Grundy street, fireman on freight, killed and burned.

S. B. Welp, Buras, Tenn., head brakeman on freight, killed.

W. S. Staleup, mail clerk of Martin, Tenn., killed and burned.

L. O. Bailly, mail clerk of Martin, Tenn., killed and burned.

Seriously Injured.

Bob Hailey, fireman No. 4, Nashville, two ribs broken and left side injured.

Ellis Martin, conductor No. 15, 1117 McGavock street, Nashville, injured in head and internally (may die).

Capt. T. Jobe, Burton, N. C., right side and back injured.

Wm. Lunsford, Peachtree, N. C., right arm and shoulder bruised.

Mrs. T. Lunsford, Peachtree, N. C.

Slightly Injured.

W. L. Thomasson, Peachtree, N. C., left shoulder and arm hurt.

R. W. Boyd, Almond, N. C., right shoulder hurt.

Mrs. L. M. Lee, Tullahoma, right shoulder hurt.

Mrs. Temple Lunsford, Murphy, N. C., shoulder and neck hurt.

Mrs. A. C. Thomasson, Murphy, N. C., left ankle and shoulder and neck hurt.

May Thomasson, Murphy, N. C., right arm hurt.

Mrs. Mary J. Jackson, McLean Branch, Tenn., right arm and back hurt.

Mrs. Joseph S. Lively, McMinnville, sprained knee.

Mrs. John Dunn, Cumberland Furnace, nose hurt.

Mr. John Dunn, Cumberland Furnace, nose hurt.

Mrs. Sam Warren, Nashville, scratched under right eye.

Mrs. M. J. Gillam, Nashville, slight bruise on hip.

In addition to these, two others had been treated by Dr. Duncan Eve, their names were left at the infirmary after the physician went to his Church street office and could not be obtained.—Nashville Tennessean.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

George Thompson, who was convicted of Malicious Cutting in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the May Term of said Court, 1900, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objection. September 7, 1909.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

John Garrett, who was convicted of shooting with intent to kill in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the September Term of said Court, 1904, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objections. 2nd September, 1909.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

George Lunsford, who was convicted of Housebreaking in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the October Term of Court, 1890, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objection. September 7, 1909.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

David Jackson, who was convicted of Grand Larceny in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the October Term of said Court, 1881, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objection. 3rd, September, 1909.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

Robert McNary, who was convicted of Chicken Stealing in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the September Term of Court, 1902, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objection. 3rd, September 1909.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

Jerry McNary, who was convicted of Housebreaking in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the September Term of said Court, 1902, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objections. 3rd, September, 1909.

Job Work Promptly done.

Locomotive Blasts.

Surveying New Line.

Cadiz, Ky., Sept. 9.—The crowd of railroad engineers which left Hopkinsville about a week ago for the purpose of making a survey from that place to Paducah, spent last night here. They are working today about seven or eight miles east of here—between here and Hopkinsville—and will probably reach Cadiz about the last of the week.

L. & N. Switch Is Removed.

The L. & N. railroad switch, which extends into the Herman Manufacturing Company's yards on West Ohio street, Evansville, has been torn up by a force of workmen. The railroad company will have no further use for the switch, now that the Herman plant is permanently closed down.

Arrangements are being made to place "train auditors" representing the accounting department on the Illinois Central system. These men will take charge and collect tickets and cash fares. They will relieve conductors of this work and the latter will hereafter give their entire time to the operation of the trains. This move on the Illinois Central is in the interest of the public and with the idea of insuring greater safety in the handling of trains. It has been the experience that the running of a passenger train and the collection of tickets is too much work to insure perfection in both. It often occurs that a conductor must give his time to the collection of tickets, which is clerical, when he should be on the platform or steps giving or receiving signals or orders. While collecting tickets the operation of the train may be neglected and accidents have been traced directly to this double duty. There will be no change in the salaries or titles of the conductors and they will continue as in the past to be masters of their trains in everything except the collection of fares and tickets. The auditors will have nothing whatever to do with the operation of trains. Under present arrangements they will retain specific runs, but if conditions appear to warrant they will be changed to other divisions. For the purpose of ascertaining the amount of work on special runs a "flying squadron" will be formed which under the direction of the auditor of passenger receipts will take charge of trains for a week or a month and thus develop the situation.

There is some change for the better in the condition at the Louisville & Nashville Railroad shops in New Decatur. These shops are now working six days a week a part of the time. This is the first time they have worked six days a week since March, 1908. The forge shop which was closed for several months, opened yesterday, and it is said that this department will now continue in operation. It is said that the traffic on the road, both freight and passenger, is on the increase, and it is believed that before many more months that there will be a greater change for the better in the condition of the shops.

The Tennessee Central Railroad will have a new President soon. This fact has been admitted by Mr. W. G. Lereh, who is a personal representative of Mr. S. M. Feltou, Chairman of the board of Control. Mr. Lereh also denied that Mr. A. B. Newell, of the National Line of Mexico, has been elected, as was indicated in a dispatch from the Chicago Record-Herald.

A big deal has been closed by the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad whereby title has been acquired to a half square to be used as a terminal station, according to accredited reports

in real estate circles. The railroad company has closed practically the purchase of the west side of State street from Polk street south to Taylor street. In certain quarters it is believed the plan contemplates the erection of a big terminal station to furnish facilities for the Chicago and Western Indiana, Santa Fe, Wabash, Grand Trunk, Monon and Chicago and Eastern Illinois.

With the building of the South Bend and Logansport railway, connecting South Bend and Logansport, Chicago and Louisville will be connected by trolley. The franchise granted the company by St. Joseph and Marshall counties provides that the road shall be completed by June 1, 1911.

Railroad Magazine of October has published the names of some 12 or 15 railroads in the United States that have ordered millions of dollars worth of new equipment to be delivered in the near future. This indicates a healthy business condition.

Geo. Craig, who has been clerk at the Antler Hotel at Madisonville has accepted a position as brakeman on the Henderson Division of the L. & N.

Miss Beatrice Burn, of Evanston, Ill., is visiting Mrs. William Buckley, Howell, Ind., this week.

Operator Forest Baskett, of Howell, Ind., spent Saturday in the city with friends.

A Sufferer For Twelve Months.

Every other had failed; "We had just as soon be without quinine as to be out of Hughes' Chill Tonic. One of the most wonderful cures of chills and fever came under my observation. A man suffering for about twelve months from a most obstinate attack of chills and fever tried every remedy that he could hear of, all to no purpose. I persuaded him to try a bottle of Hughes' Tonic; from that time, over twelve months ago, he has not had a chill." Sold by Druggists—50c. and \$1.00 bottles. Prepared by Robinson-Pattet Co., Incorporated, Louisville, Ky.

NOTICE

Of Application for Restoration to Citizenship.

Milton Sharp, who was convicted of Housebreaking in the Circuit Court of Hopkins County, at the Term of said Court, 1875, will ask the Governor for restoration to citizenship and all who object will notify the Governor, and state in writing any objection. 3rd, September, 1909.

COLORED COLUMN.

S. R. DRIVER, EDITOR

Rev. Evans, being somewhat indisposed, Rev. H. Amos filled the pulpit at the Baptist church on Sunday.

Rev. T. O. Stoner, pastor of the A. M. E. Zion church, will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday night at 7:30. All are invited to hear him.

Frank Belletour is still very sick at this writing.

Mrs. Nannie Randolph, of Madisonville, visited Mrs. John Christian last week.

Lereley Vance, son of Thomas Vance, who accidentally shot himself while hunting recently, died from the effects of the same. He was a promising young man. The bereaved family have our sympathy.

Miss Lottie Gatewood will visit our city on the 24 of this month and deliver a lecture at the A. M. E. Zion church the same night. Miss Gatewood has accepted the position of Supervisor of Industrial Work in Children's Home at Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Ma Goode, of Henderson, who was the guest of Mrs. S. R. Driver last week, returned home Monday.

The young people of the A. M. E. Zion church will give an entertainment on Thursday night. We trust they will have a good crowd.

Mrs. Henry Ray and family visited her daughter, Rosie, last week at Wheatcroft to tell her good bye. She returned Sunday and will leave for Buxton, Iowa, Saturday, to join her husband.

Reuben Stantes entertained a few friends at an elaborate dinner on the 9th, this being his 21 birthday.

TO THE PUBLIC.

We have decided to do hereafter a strictly cash business.

FIRST—Because the dating of millinery is short as compared to other merchandise and in order to meet these bills in time to give our customers the benefit of the discounts we receive we must have the money to meet them when due.

SECONDLY—In order that we may do the best possible work and give our patrons complete satisfaction in every detail. Every particle of our talent and every minute of our time is required in our work room, we therefore haven't time to get out and collect these old accounts.

THIRDLY—We can then give our patrons the benefit of the lowest possible prices, thereby saving them the percentage which is always lost when doing a credit business.

This means that we will treat everybody exactly alike, and we will have no pets or special friends to whom we will extend credit, so please come prepared to pay for the goods when you receive them, as under no circumstances will we charge any goods after publication of this letter.

We regret exceedingly the conditions that have forced us to this step, but they are unavoidable and henceforth we will conduct a strictly cash business.

Respectfully, MISS GEORGIE BISHOP.

My Formal opening will be Sept. 24th and 25th.

My business will also be governed by the above rules and conditions.

Respectfully, MRS. C. F. SHELTON.

Save your Library Slips.
They appear every issue.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

We want to show you something that we are mighty proud—PROUD—why bless you, we were never so proud of anything before. You'll hardly believe us till you see it—but, really, it's a positive relief to look over our new Fall and Winter sample line. You'd better drop in today or tomorrow for a chat and see the line for then you will know why we feel so enthusiastic. You'll be glad you took the time for it's educational—it's interesting.

WE CAN'T SAY ENOUGH

good things about our tailoring—it's skillful handworkmanship—made to fit your individual figure from a pattern made especially for you—no stock patterns—it's REAL TAILORING—GENUINE CUSTOM HAND WORK—MADE BY MEN TAILORS. For your own good or at least to get posted we cordially invite you to call and look over these handsome samples—we will expect you. We are impatient to know your opinion even if you are not ready to place an order. Remember we are looking for you.

GRAND LEADER,
Earlington - Kentucky.

The Bee

PAUL M. MOORE,
EDITOR AND PUBLISHER
THOMAS WAND
BUSINESS MANAGER

Member of
Kentucky Press Association
and
Second District Publishers League

Telephone 47

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Six months..... 50
Three months..... 25
Single copies..... 5

Specimen copies mailed free
on application. Correspond-
ents wanted in all parts of the
county. Address us for par-
ticulars.

Thursday September 16, 1909

Announcements

Circuit Judge.
We are authorized to announce
J. F. GORDON
as a candidate for circuit judge
of the Fourth Judicial District,
subject to the action of the
Democratic primary.

Commonwealth's Attorney.
We are authorized to announce
JNO. L. GRAYOT
as a candidate for common-
wealth's attorney of the Fourth
Judicial District, subject to the
Democratic primary.

TAKING FRENCH LEAVE OF THE EARTH



AND IT'S NOT A FLIGHT OF FANCY.

CITY DIRECTORY.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor—James R. Rash.
Police Judge—Ernest Newton.
Chief of Police—Wm. Bradley.
Night Chief—Clarence Mitchell.
Tax Assessor—
City Clerk—Paul P. Price.
Treasurer—Frank B. Arnold.
City Physician—W. K. Nisbet.
City Engineer—F. D. Rash.
Street Commissioner—Robt. Wood.
Councilmen—Jno. B. Atkinson,
Madison Oldham, H. C. Bourland,
L. H. O'Brien, Geo. C. Atkinson,
Thos. Blair. Meeting night first
Monday night in each month.
School Trustees—Paul M. Moore,
Board of Health—Ed M. Fraughton,
Jno. N. Taylor, Curtis B. Johnson,
M. D.
Postmaster—Chas. Cowell.

LODGES.

Masonic Lodge—E. W. Turner,
No. 544 meets 1st. and 3rd. Fridays
in each month.
E. J. PHILLIPS, Sec.

Victoria Lodge, No. 84, K. of P.
meets every Monday and Thursday
nights. Visitors welcome.
ERNEST NEWTON,
K. of R. and S.

Hopkins Lodge, A. O. U. W. No.
561 meets every Thursday night.
Y. Q. WALKER, Sec.

Golden Cross Lodge, Earlinton,
No. 625 meets 1st. and 3rd. Saturday
night in each month.
Mrs. M. B. LONG, Sec.

Degree of Honor, No. 10 meets 2nd
and 4th Saturday nights in each
month.
MISS LOUIE HUFF, Sec.

Ben Hur Lodge, Earlinton
Court. No. 55 meets every 2nd and
4th Friday night at new Victory
Hall.
JOHN WAND, Scribe.

Standwatto, Tribe No. 67, Red Men
meets every Friday night.
C. S. CRENshaw, C. of R.

Woodmen of the World, Catalpa
Camp No. 301 meets every Wednes-
day night. All members are ear-
nestly requested to be there.
J. S. HANCOCK, Clerk.

Modern Woodmen of the World,
No. 11992 meets every Wednesday.
Y. Q. WALKER, Sec.

Elks, B. P. O. No. 735 meets a
Madisonville Monday night.
Jas. E. Franceway, Secy.

Visiting members are cordially
invited to attend any of these
Lodges.

CHURCHES.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.—First mass
every Sunday and holy day at 7:00
a. m. Second mass and preaching
9:30 a. m. Vespers and benediction 7
p. m. Rev. J. P. McFarland, Pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Sunday-
school at 9:30 a. m. Preaching every
Lord's day at 10:45 a. m. and 7 p.
m. Prayer meeting every Wednes-
day at 7:30 p. m.

M. E. CHURCH.—Regular services
third Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.
Prayer meeting Wednesday evening
at 7:30. Sunday-school at 9:30 a. m.
Class meeting, second Sunday at
10:30 a. m. Rev. J. H. Embury, pastor

Epworth League—J. S. Han-
cock, president. Meets every Sun-
day evening at 8:45 p. m. at the
Methodist Episcopal Church, South
All are welcome.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—Rev. W. C.
Brandon, pastor. Services on
every Sunday at 11 a. m. and
7:30 p. m. Sunday school 9:30
a. m. Prayer meeting, Wednesday
evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Ep-
worth League, every Sunday evening
at 8:45. Ladies' Aid Society every
Monday afternoon. Official Board
meeting Monday after first Sunday
in each month.

MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH.—
Preaching at the fourth Sunday at 11
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and the preceding
Saturday night. Church meeting
Saturday night before the 4th Sun-
day. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m.
Prayer meeting every Monday night
at 7:30. Rev. V. C. Grigson, Pastor

GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH.—
Services every Sunday night before the
first Sunday in each month at 7:30
p. m. the Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30
p. m. Prayer meeting Friday even-
ing at 7:30. Rev. Bumpus, pastor

RENEWED BAPTIST CHURCH.—
Regular services first Sunday at 11
a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and third Sunday at
11 a. m. in each month. Sunday
school each Sunday morning at 9:30
o'clock.

Berlin's Women Detectives.

Berlin is to have a corps of women
detectives. Ten women have been
chosen for the purpose, and will be
put to work on cases requiring femi-
nine intuition as fast as they arrive.
The police department believes that
there are numerous crimes that wom-
en can deal with better than men.

Skycaper Tariff Duties.

Brazil has some corking tariff du-
ties—penknives, 231 per cent.; screws,
334 per cent.; iron racks, 430 per
cent.; iron bits, 526 per cent.; school
chalk, 552 per cent.; key rings, 622
per cent. American canned vegetables
pay duties of 343 per cent.; canned
fruits, 415; onions, 616.—Philadelphia
Record.

One Solution.

A Pennsylvania man has solved the
relative-in-law problem. When his
wife's family visit his home and stay
over time he charges board and has
them arrested if they refuse to pay. In
this way relatives-in-law can do much
toward making happy homes.—Balti-
more American.

TAFT STARTS NEW FIGHT ON TARIFF

WILL UNFOLD TO WEST THAT
BILL WAS SIGNED BECAUSE
BEST OBTAINABLE.

HOPES FOR RADICAL REFORMS

One of the Principal Objects of Trip
to Coast is to Explain Why He
Signed the Tariff Bill Passed
at the Special Session.

Beverly, Mass., Sept. 11.—The tar-
iff question will be reopened during
the Taft administration—even during
the first term of the administration,
should there be two of them.

The president will pry off the lid in
the speeches in the west, and through
the tariff commission, hopes to bring
about a radical change in the Payne-
Aldrich bill in the next four years.

The president has indicated that he
intends to tell the members of the
Boston Chamber of Commerce next
Tuesday night why he is going to the
coast and through the south. That
will be on the eve of his departure.

It was learned that one of the prin-
cipal objects of the trip is to explain
to the country why he signed the tar-
iff bill passed at the extra session.

The speeches that the president
makes on the subject will be not only
defensive, but will carry the promise
of further downward revision in the
future. It will be argued that the
bill was the best that could be ob-
tained at the time, but the president
will state plainly that he is not satis-
fied with the result, although he
signed it.

It is probable that the president
will in each of his talks on this sub-
ject point out that he, by his own
personal efforts, obtained reductions
on many commodities, but the wool
schedules, which Senator Aldrich
called the backbone of the tariff, will
be attacked by the president.

The chief executive realizes, particu-
larly since the tariff bill was signed,
that the west has not accepted free
hides nor a normal reduction in the
duty on coal as a "real downward re-
duction," and he will say so. The
administration explanation will be
that what was obtained was the best
obtainable, but that the administra-
tion is not through with the tariff.

It is believed that the president has
considerable power under the recent
revision for a tariff commission and
that he expects to ask the next con-
gress to take up anew the work of
revising the tariff schedules down-
ward.

Information from the west, includ-
ing editorials from many Republican
papers in the country districts, prom-
ise that the president will be taxed to
the limit of his power to "square"
himself with the people of his party
there.

The criticism that is viewed the
most seriously here is not that from
the domains of Senator La Follette
or Senator Cummins, but from the
rock-ribbed Republicanism of Illinois,
Indiana and Ohio.

Will Divide \$18 Among Six.

New York, Sept. 11.—While the gen-
eral public was wondering how the
will of E. H. Harriman would dispose
of something like \$100,000,000, the
other side of life was thrown upon
the canvas when the last will and tes-
tament of Mrs. Sarah Flynn was ad-
mitted to probate. She bequeathed to
six members of her family a total of
\$18 and to a favored daughter her
household property and a lawsuit.

Hoo Hoos to Meet in Frisco.

Hot Springs, Ark., Sept. 11.—San
Francisco was chosen as the meeting
place for the next annual convention
of the Order of Hob Hoos.

CHILDREN REVEAL A PLOT

MAFIA COUNCIL BOMBARD WINE
MERCHANT'S HOME.

Attempt to Avenge Slaying of Four by
Graconas Is Failure—Two Are
Arrested.

New Orleans, La., Sept. 11.—Follow-
ing a midnight council at which it
was decided to assassinate Petri Gla-
cona, a wealthy Italian wine merchant
and his son Carradi, a group of black-
hand men dashed past the Glacona
home, formerly the residence of Gen-
eral Beauregard, in a wagon and fired
fifty shots in the dwelling.

The Glacona family had just left the
front porch and none of the shots
reached their intended victim.

Joseph and Salvador Cardone were
arrested on information obtained from
their 11-year-old niece, who told of
the night council, and who said that
"The vendetta was on."

The attempted assassination is a
sequel to the Glaconas slaying four
Italians last winter. Their victims,
who were alleged blackhand men, had
frequently blackmailed them, exact-
ing money and wine. Father and son
finally grew tired of being bled, and
one evening invited the quartette to
supper. During the meal the men
said they wanted \$500 or the whole
family would be killed. They looted
the wine cellar, and returning to the
dining room drank, removed their de-
mands for money. The Glaconas ap-
parently went into the room to get
money, and instead seized two of the
men and shot their four guests to
death. A third Italian was found nose
by badly wounded.

Chicago Mayor and His Secretary to
Be Subpoenaed by Police Inspec-
tor McCann's Counsel.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—In the trial of
Police Inspector Edward McCann on a
charge of accepting graft from resort
keepers, announced he would summon
Mayor Busse and his secretary, Bern-
ard Mullany, following the testi-
mony of Assistant Police Chief Schuet-
tler that "Monkey" Charles Genker, a
resort keeper, had lodged a formal
complaint with the mayor against
McCann some time before the inspec-

tor was indicted.

The state may recall Police Captain
John Rehm, who testified that he had
seen "Mike the Pike" Heltter, a resort
keeper, count a large roll of money
and then go into McCann's private
office.

Body in Water Has Stab Wounds.

New York, Sept. 15.—The finding of
the body of a man who had been
stabbed several times in the back, in
the hay close to the Battery wall, has
given the police another murder mys-
tery. The body has not been identi-
fied.

Explosion Kills Three

Three Others Injured and Cottage Is
Wrecked When Gasoline
Stove Explodes.

Minneapolis, Sept. 10.—An explo-
sion in a gasoline stove set fire to the
summer cottage of Robert A. Walsh,
at White Bear Lake.

Twelve members of the Walsh fam-
ily were asleep in the house at the
time the explosion occurred.

Constance, aged 9 months; Robert,
aged 8 years, and John, aged 4 years,
were hurled to death.

William, another son, aged 9 years,
was terribly burned about the head,
arms and chest, in his heroic efforts
to save his little brothers and sisters,
six of whom were sleeping in the sec-
ond story of the cottage.

Sarah, another daughter, was badly
burned about the arms in her efforts
to help the imprisoned babies on the
second floor.

Mr. Walsh, the father, was also bad-
ly burned. He attempted to fill the
reservoir while one of the burners
was lighted.

FEDERAL SUITS GOING ON

Action Against Railroads Not Aimed
at Harriman Personally, but
Corporations.

Washington, Sept. 10.—The death
of E. H. Harriman will not affect the
federal suits pending against his rail-
road lines. These suits are against
the railroad corporations and not
against Harriman personally. He
was named in them as an officer of
the corporations.

The most important of these suits
is that against the Union Pacific mer-
ger of the Southern and Central Pa-
cific railroad properties. It was
brought under the anti-trust laws.

There are a number of cases against
the Harriman lines before the inter-
state commerce commission. They
have to do with the railroad cases in
the territory west of the Mississippi.
The supreme court is expected to de-
cide a case early this fall in which
the power of the commission to make
and enforce rates is brought squarely
before the highest tribunal. This case
affects all the Western railroads.

BRYAN RAPS SEN. BAILEY

Expectation Is That Off-Defeated
Nominee Will Measure Lances
With Texas Solon.

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 15.—In a speech
before an enormous crowd here
William Jennings Bryan scored Texas
senators and representatives who vot-
ed for a duty on hides, denounced
them for violating the party platform
pledges and for aiding Cannonism.

The speech is considered as a direct
challenge to Senator Joseph Bailey,
although Bailey's name was not men-
tioned by the Nebraskan.

Texas politicians in discussing the
speech declare there is a strong possi-
bility that Bryan's winter home near
Mercedes and only a short distance
from the ranch of Charles P. Taft
may become his permanent residence
and that the challenge to Bailey is
strong enough to imply that Bryan
may intend a personal campaign
against him. It is even hinted that
Bryan may become a candidate for
the senate from Texas.

LOVETT WILL DIRECT U. P.

William Rockefeller and Jacob H.
Schiff Also Elected to Harriman
Executive Board.

New York, Sept. 15.—Directors of
the Southern Pacific railroad elected
former Judge Robert S. Lovett as
chairman of the executive committee,
vice E. H. Harriman. Jacob H.
Schiff and William Rockefeller, who
were elected to the directorate of the
Union Pacific, were elected directors
of the Southern Pacific, and also made
members of the executive committee,
which also was increased from five
to six members.

The election of Judge Lovett as
chairman of the executive boards of
both the Union Pacific and the South-
ern Pacific is taken in Wall street as
an indication that the Harriman in-
terests still control the great system.

BUSSE IS IN GRAFT TRIAL

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When Sick

Women suffering from head-
ache, backache, pain inside, or
nervousness, or any other ail-
ment resulting from female
trouble, should get Cardui and
use it regularly. Cardui has
been found, by thousands of
ladies, to relieve female weak-
ness, by restoring to health
the weak womanly organs.

Take CARDUI

Mrs. F. S. Mills, Murietta,
Calif., tried Cardui and writes:
"I don't think anyone can
recommend a medicine more
highly than I can Cardui. I
had a mishap, followed by in-
flammation. I positively be-
lieve I would have died, had
it not been for Cardui. When
I began taking it, I could not
stand on my feet. After tak-
ing two bottles, I was cured,
and I now weigh 165 pounds."
Try Cardui—it will help you.
Sold everywhere.

E 45

ROBERT EDWIN PEARY



COMMANDER PEARY'S RECORD OF VICTORY

Details of Long and Arduous Journey
That Resulted in the Discovery
of the North Pole

A CONSTANT BATTLE WITH ICE AND SEA

Highest Scientific Exploit of the Age Belongs to
America---Superb Courage and Persistency
Meet Rich Reward---Claim Made by Cook
That He Also Reached the Pole Is Denied by
Commander Peary.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLISHERS.

The following account by Commander Peary of his successful voyage to the north pole was issued on September 9, 1909, by the New York Times Company at the request of Commander Peary and for his protection, as a book duly copyrighted and exposed for sale before any part of it was reproduced by any newspaper in the United States or Europe, in order to obtain the full protection of the copyright laws. The reproduction of this account, in any form, without permission, is forbidden. The penalties for violation of this form of copyright include imprisonment for any person adding or abetting such violation. This article is copyrighted in Great Britain by the London Times. Copyright 1909 by the New York Times Company.

Report on the Discovery of the North Pole, by Robert E. Peary, Commander U. S. N.—Part II. Copyrighted 1909 by the New York Times Company.

Battle Harbor, Labrador (via Marconi wireless, Cape May, N. F.), Sept. 5.—The steamer Roosevelt bearing the north polar expedition of the Peary Arctic club, parted company with the Erik and steamed out of Etah ford late in the afternoon of August 18, 1908, setting the usual course for Cape Sabine. The weather was dirty with fresh southerly winds. We had on board 22 Eskimo men, 17 women, and ten children, 226 dogs, and more forty odd walrus.

We encountered the ice a short distance in the north of the harbor, but it was not closely packed, and was melted by the Roosevelt's steam.

FIND MUCH WATER.

As we entered Cape Sabine the weather cleared somewhat and we passed close by Three Voort island and Cape Sabine, easily making out with the naked eye the home at Hayes harbor occupied by me in the winter of 1901-02.

From Cape Sabine north there was much water that we thought of

Twice we were forced aground by the heavy ice; we had our port quarter rail broken and a hole stove in the bulwarks, and twice we pushed out in an attempt to get north, but we were forced back each time to our precarious shelter.

HEAVY RUNNING ICE.

Finally on September 2 we squeezed around Cape Union and made fast in a shallow niche in the ice, but after some hours we made another short run to Black cape and hung on to a grounded bit of ice. At last, a little after midnight of September 5, we passed through extremely heavy running ice into a stream of open water, rounded Cape Rawson and passed Cape Sheridan.

Within a quarter of an hour of the same time we arrived three years before—seven a. m., September 5—we reached the open water extending beyond Cape Sheridan.

We steamed up to the end of it and it appeared practicable at first to reach Porter bay, near Cape Joseph Henly, which I had for my winter quarters, but the outlook being unsatisfactory, I went back and put the Roosevelt into the only opening in the floe, being barred close to the mouth of the Sheridan river a little north of our position three years prior.

PUT UP FOR WINTER.

The season was further advanced than in 1905; there was more snow on the ground and the new ice inside the floe bergs was much thicker.

The work of discharging the ship was commenced at once and rushed to completion. The supplies and equipment we sledged across ice and sea and deposited on shore. A house and workshop were built of board, covered with snils, and fitted with stoves, and the ship was snug for winter in shoal water, where it touched bottom at low tide.

This settlement on the stormy shores of the Arctic ocean was christened Hubbardville.

Hunting parties were sent out on September 10 and a bear was brought in on the 12th and some deer a day or two later.

PREPARE FOR SLEDGE TRIP.

On September 15 the full work of transferring supplies to Cape Columbia was inaugurated. Marvin with Dr. Goodsell and Borup and the Eskimos, took 16 sledge loads of supplies to Cape Belknap, and on the 27th the same party started with loads to Porter bay.

The work of hunting and transporting supplies was prosecuted continu-

In the February moon Bartlett went to Cape Hecla, Goodsell moved some more supplies from Hecla to Cape Colan, and Borup went to Markham Inlet on a hunting trip. On February 15 Bartlett left the Roosevelt with his division for Cape Columbia and Parry bay.

Goodsell, Borup, MacMillan and Hansen followed on successive days with their provisions. Marvin returned from Cape Bryant on February 17 and left for Cape Columbia on February 21. I brought up the rear on February 22.

The total of all divisions leaving the Roosevelt was seven members of the party, 59 Eskimos, 140 dogs and 23 sledges.

MAKE READY FOR DASH.

By February 27 such of the Cape Colan depot as was needed had been brought up to Cape Columbia, the dogs were rested and double rationed and harnessed, and the sledges and other gear overhauled.

Four months of northerly winds during the fall and winter instead of southerly ones, as during the previous season, led me to expect less open water than before, but a great deal of rough ice, and I was prepared to hew a road through the jagged ice for the first hundred miles or so, then cross the big lead.

BARTLETT LEADS THE WAY.

On the last day of February Bartlett, with his pioneer division, accomplished this, and his division got away due north over the ice on March 1. The rest of the party got away on Bartlett's trail, and I followed an hour later.

The party now comprised seven members of the expedition, 17 Eskimos, 133 dogs, and 19 sledges. One Eskimo and seven dogs had gone to pieces.

A strong easterly wind, drifting snow, and temperature in the minus marked our departure from the camp at Cape Columbia, which I had christened Crane City. Rough ice in the first march damaged several sledges and smashed two beyond repair, the teams going back to Columbia for other sledges in reserve there.

PASS BRITISH RECORD.

We camped ten miles from Crane City. The easterly wind and low temperature continued. In the second march we passed the British record made by Markham in May, 1876—32.20—and were stopped by open water, which had been formed by wind

forming open water all about us. At the end of the fourth march we came upon Bartlett, who had been stopped by a wide lake of open water. We remained here from March 4 to March 11.

GETS GLIMPSE OF SUN.

At noon of March 5 the sun, red and shaped like a football by excess reflection, just raised itself above the horizon for a few minutes and then disappeared again. It was the first time I had seen it since October 1.

I now began to feel a good deal of anxiety because there were no signs of Marvin and Borup, who should have been there for two days. Besides, they had the alcohol and oil, which were indispensable for us.

We concluded that they had either lost the trail or were imprisoned on an island by open water, probably the latter.

Fortunately, on March 11 the lead was practicable and, leaving a note

to make a moderation here that brought my advance and main parties closer together and reduced the likelihood of their being separated by open leads.

After Bartlett left camp with Henderson and their division, Marvin and I remained with our divisions 20 hours longer and then followed. When we reached Bartlett's camp he broke out and went on and we turned in. By this arrangement the advance party was traveling while the main party was asleep, and vice versa, and I was in touch with my advance party every 24 hours.

MOVES EXPEDITIOUSLY.

had no reason to complain of the going for the next two marches, though for a less experienced party, less adaptable sledges or less perfect equipment it would have been an impossibility.

At our position at the end of the



By Snowed Over the Ice.

for Marvin and Borup to push on after us by forced marches, we proceeded northward. The sounding of the lead gave 110 fathoms.

During this march we crossed the eighty-fourth parallel and traversed a succession of just frozen leads, from a few hundred yards to a mile in width. This march was really simple.

On the fourteenth we got free of the leads and came on decent going. While we were making camp a courier from Marvin came and informed me he was on the march in the rear. The temperature was 59 below zero.

The following morning, March 15, I sent Hansen with his division north to pioneer a trail for five marches, and Dr. Goodsell, according to the program, started back to Cape Columbia.

M'MILLAN TURNS BACK.

At night Marvin and Borup came spinning in with their men and dogs steaming in the bitter air like a squadron of battleships. Their arrival relieved me of all anxiety as to our oil supply.

In the morning I discovered that MacMillan's foot was badly frost bitten. The mishap had occurred two or three days before, but MacMillan had said nothing about it in the hope that it would come out all right.

A glance at the injury showed me that the only thing was to send him back to Cape Columbia at once. The arrival of Marvin and Borup enabled me to spare sufficient men and dogs to go back with him.

LOSS IS SERIOUS ONE.

This early loss of MacMillan was seriously disappointing to me. He had a sledge all the way from Cape Columbia, and with his enthusiasm and the power and physique of the trained athlete I had confidence in him for at least the 56th parallel, but there was no alternative.

The best sledges and dogs were selected and the sledge loads brought up to the standard. The sounding gave a depth of 325 fathoms.

We were over the continual shelf, and, as I had surmised, the successive leads crossed in the fifth and sixth marches composed the big lead and marked the continual shelf.

On leaving the camp the expedition comprised 16 men, 12 sledges and 100 dogs. The next march was satisfactory as regards distance and the character of the going. In the latter part there were pronounced movements in the ice, both visible and audible.

Some leads were crossed, in one of which Borup and his team took a bath, and we were finally stopped by an impracticable lead opening in front of us. We camped in a temperature of 50 degrees below.

At the end of two short marches we came upon Hansen and his party in camp, mending their sledges. We devoted the remainder of the day to overhauling and mending sledges and breaking up our damaged ones for material.

MAKE FORCED MARCHES.

The next morning I put Marvin in the lead to pioneer the trail, with instructions to make two forced marches to bring up our average, which had been cut down by the last two short ones. Marvin carried out his instructions implicitly. A considerable amount of young ice assisted in this.

At the end of the tenth march, latitude 85.23, Borup turned back in command of the second supporting party, having traveled a distance equivalent to Nansen's distance from this far to his farthest north.

I was sorry to lose this young Yale runner, with his enthusiasm and pluck. He had led his heavy sledge over the floes in a way that commanded everyone's admiration and would have made his father's eyes glisten.

CHANGES HIS PLAN.

From this point the expedition comprised 20 men, 10 sledges, and 70 dogs. It was necessary for Marvin to take a sledge from here, and I put Bartlett and his division in advance to pioneer the trail.

The continual daylight enabled me

second march, Marvin obtained a satisfactory sight for latitude in clear weather, which placed us at 85.48. The result agreed satisfactorily with the dead reckoning of Marvin, Bartlett and myself.

Up to this time, the slight altitude of the sun had made it not worth while to waste time in observation.

On the next two marches the going improved, and we covered good distances. In one of these marches, lead delayed us a few hours. We finally ferried across the ice cakes.

MAKES RECORD RUN.

The next day Bartlett let himself out, evidently, for a record, and reeled off 20 miles. Here Marvin obtained another satisfactory sight on latitude, which gave the position as 86.33 (or beyond the farthest north of Nansen and Abuzzi), and showed that we had covered 50 minutes of latitude in three marches.

In these three marches we had passed the Norwegian record of 86.14, by Nansen, and the Italian record of 86.34, by Cagni.

From this point Marvin turned back in command of the third supporting party. My last words to him were: "Be careful of the leads, my boy."

The party from this point comprised nine men, seven sledges, and 60 dogs. The conditions at this camp had the apparently unbroken expanse of fairly level ice in very direction reminded me of Cagni's description of his farthest north.

DANGER IS ENCOUNTERED.

But I was not deceived by the apparently favorable outlook, for available conditions never continue for any distance or any length of time in the arctic regions.

The next march was over good going, but for the first time since leaving land we experienced that condition, frequent over these ice fields, of a hazy atmosphere, in which the light is equal everywhere. All relief is destroyed, and it is impossible to see for any distance.

We were obliged in this march to make a detour around an open lead. In the next march we encountered the heaviest and deepest snow of the journey, through a thick, smothering mantle lying in the depressions of heavy rubble ice.

TEMPORARILY DISCOURAGED.

I came upon Bartlett and his party, fagged out and temporarily discouraged by the heart-breaking work of minding road.

I knew what was the matter with them. They were shapely spoiled by the good going on the previous marches. I rallied them a bit, lightened their sleds, and sent them on encouraged again.

During the next march we traveled through a thick haze drifting over the ice before a biting air from the northeast. At the end of the march we came upon the captain camped beside a wide open lead with a dense black water sky northwest, north, and northeast.

HAS NARROW ESCAPE

We built our igloos and turned in, but before I had fallen asleep I was roused out by a movement of the ice and found a startling condition of affairs—a rapidly widening road of black water ran only a few feet from our igloos.

One of my teams of dogs had escaped by only a few feet from being dragged by the movement of the ice into the water.

Another team had an equally narrow escape from being crushed by the ice blocks piled over them. The ice on the north side of the lead was moving around eastward. The small floor on which were the captain's igloos was drifting eastward in the open water, and the side of our igloos threatened to follow suit.

SCAVED BY QUICK DASH.

Kicking out the door of the igloo I called to the captain's men to pack their sledges and be ready for a quick dash when a favorable chance arrived.

We hurried our things on our sledges, hitched the dogs, and moved on to a large ice floe west of us.



Mary Peary with Her Eskimo Dogs.

ously by the members of the party and the Eskimos until November 5, when the supplies for the spring sledge trip had been removed from winter quarters and deposited at various places from Cape Colan to Cape Columbia.

The latter part of September the movement of the ice subjected the ship to a pressure which lifted it to port some eight or ten degrees, and it did not recover till the following spring.

On October 1 I went on a hunt with two Eskimos across the field and Pass bay and the peninsula, made the circuit of Clements Markham Inlet, and returned to the ship in seven days with 15 musk oxen, a bear and a deer.

Later in October I repeated the trip, obtaining five musk oxen, and hunting parties secured some forty deer.

Prof. MacMillan went to Columbia bay in November and obtained a month of tidal observations, returning in December. In the December moon Borup moved the Hecla depot to Cape Colan. Bartlett made a hunting trip overland to Lake Hazen and Hansen went to Clements Markham Inlet.

In the January moon Marvin crossed Robeson channel and went to Cape Bryant for tidal and meteorological observations. Bartlett crossed the channel and made the circuit of Newman bay and explored the peninsula. After he returned Goodsell went to Markham Inlet and Borup toward Lake Hazen, in the interior, on hunting trips.



Robert E. Peary, Jr.

after Bartlett passed. In this march we negotiated the lead and reached Bartlett's third camp. Borup had gone back from here, but missed his way, owing to the faulting of the trail by the movement of the ice.

Marvin came back also for more fuel and alcohol. The wind continued,

Then, leaving one man to look out for the dogs and sledges, we hurried over to assist the captain's party to join us.

A corner of their raft impinged on the ice on our side. For the rest of the night and during the next day the ice suffered the torment of the damned, surging together, opening out, grinding and grinding, while the open water belched black smoke like a prairie fire.

FINDS CLEAR STRETCH.

Then the motion ceased, the open water closed, the atmosphere to the north was cleared, and we rushed across before the ice should open again.

A succession of laterally open leads were crossed, and after them some heavy old ice, and then we came to a layer of young ice, some of which bucked under our sledges, and this gave us a straight way of six miles to the north.

Then came more heavy old floes, covered with snow. This was a good long march.

The next march was also a long one. It was Bartlett's last hit. He let himself out over a series of large old floes, steadily increasing in diameter and covered with hard snow.

WIND HELPS OUT.

During the last few miles I walked beside him or in advance. He was solemn and anxious to go further, but the program was for him to go back from here in command of the fourth supporting party, and there were no supplies for an increase in the main party.

In this march we encountered a high wind for the first time since the three days after we left Cape Columbia. It was dead in our faces, bitter and insistent, but I had no reason to complain. It was better than an easterly or southerly wind, either of which would have set us adrift in open water, while this was closing up every lead behind.

This furnished another advantage of my supporting parties. True, by so doing it was pressing to the south the ice over which we traveled, and so robbing us of a hundred miles of advantage.

EIGHTY-FOUR IS PASSED.

We concluded we were on or near the eighty-eighth parallel, unless the north wind had lost us several miles. The wind blew all night and all next day.

At this camp, in the morning, Bartlett started to walk five or six miles to the north to make sure of reaching the eighty-eighth parallel. While he was gone I selected the 40 best dogs in the outfit and had them doubled.

I picked out five of the best sledges and assigned them expressly to the captain's party. I broke up the seventh for material with which to repair the others and set Eskimos at this work.

Bartlett returned in time to take a satisfactory observation for latitude in clear weather, and obtained for our position 87.48, and that showed that the continued north wind had robbed us of a number of miles of hard-earned distance.

Bartlett took the observation here, as had Marvin five camps back, partly to save my eyes, but largely to give an independent record and determination of our position.

The observations completed and two copies made, one for him and the other for me, Bartlett started on the

With the disappearance of Bartlett I turned to the problem before me. This was that for which I had worked for 32 years; for which I had lived the simple life; for which I had conserved all my energy on the upward trip; for which I had trained myself as for a race, crushing down every worry about success.

In spite of my years, I felt in trim—fit for the demands of the coming days and eager to be on the trail.

As for my party, my equipment, and my supplies, I was in shape beyond my most sanguine dreams of earliest years.

My party might be regarded as an ideal, which had now come to realization—a loyal and responsive to my will as the fingers of my right hand.

PRAISES HIS MEN.

Four of them possess the technique of dogs, sledges, ice, and cold as their heritage. Two of them, Hensen and Ootam, were my companions to the farthest point three years before. Two others, Egingwak and Sigloo, were in Clark's division, which had such a narrow escape at that time, and now were willing to go anywhere with my immediate party, and willing to risk themselves again in any supporting party.

The fifth was a young man who had never served before in any expedition, but who was, if possible, even more willing and eager than the others for the princely gifts—a boat, a rifle, a shotgun, ammunition, knives, etc., which I had promised to each of them who reached the pole with me; for he knew that these riches would enable him to wrest from a stubborn father the girl whose image filled his hot young heart.

ALL FOLLOWED HIS LEAD.

All had blind confidence so long as I was with them, and gave no thought for the morrow, sure that whatever happened I should somehow get them back to land. But I dealt with the party equally. I recognized that all its impetus centered in me, and that whatever pace I set it would make good. If anyone was played out, I would stop for a short time.

I had no fault to find with the conditions. My dogs were the best, the pick of 122 with which we left Columbia. Almost all were powerful males, hard as nails, in good flesh, but without a superfluous ounce, without a suspicion of fat anywhere; and, what was better yet, they were all in good spirits.

My sledges, now that the repairs were completed, were in good condition. My supplies were ample for 40 days, and, with the reserve represented by the dogs themselves could be made to last 50.

PREPARING FOR FINAL DASH.

Pacing back and forth in the lee of the pressure ridge where the igloos were built, while my men got their loads ready for the next marches, I settled on my program. I decided I should strain every nerve to make five marches of 15 miles each, crowding these marches in such a way as to bring us to the end of the fifth long enough before noon to permit the immediate taking of an observation for latitude.

Weather and leads permitting, I believed I could do this. If my proposed distances were cut down by any chance I had two means in reserve for making up the deficit:

First—To make the last march a

MINING NOTES.

A Pocket Air-Tank.

Clarence Hall, explosives expert at the Pittsburgh Experimental Station, where the technological branch of the Geological Survey is experimenting for the protection of the American miner, has perfected a portable air-tank, capable of supplying pure air to a miner for a period of an half-hour in the densest gaseous atmosphere. The invention has been given absolutely to the Government; and the Government, controlling the plant, will permit the manufacture of the device by outside parties at so low a figure of cost that practically every worker in coal mines can purchase one for his own protection.

Mine disasters in this country have repeatedly shown the need of artificial air for but a few minutes, to enable the majority of the workmen in gas-filled passageways to reach pure air and safety. A German oxygen helmet, weighing nearly forty pounds, and costing about three hundred dollars, is being slowly brought into use here at mine-rescue stations. A year ago, however, there were but ten of these in use; and the number has now increased to more than three hundred.

The new device can be bought by the working miner for fifty cents, it is believed. Water dripping upon sodium peroxide gives off free oxygen and sodium hydroxide, and the latter, settling in the bottom of the holder, absorbs the carbon exhaled in the breath of the miner. Wherever the miner hangs his coat, he can be sure of the half-hour safety device, held easily in its pocket.

Noting the inquiry of a retail coal concern in Kentucky as to the relative cost and efficiency of coal and gas, one of our subscribers writes as follows: "The 'Engineering & Mining Journal' some years ago stated that approximately 30,000 feet of natural gas has the heating power of one ton of coal. As 700 B. T. U's is stated as an average for heating value for a cubic foot of natural gas, this is doubtless correct. Therefore consumers who go on to natural gas at 30 cents a thousand, when they can get coal (nut and slack) for \$1.50 a ton, are paying a big price for the change." They pay, in effect, \$9.00 for 21 million B. T. U., as against \$1.50 for practically the same heat equivalent.

A. G. Thomas, who is representing the West Kentucky Coal Co. in the New Orleans market, with office at 327 Corondelet street, has secured 1,200 feet of water front and is preparing to handle the new tonnage on quite a heavy basis. The first consignment of 300,000 bushels arrived about a month ago, and the company is planning to expand its business until it has an important outlet in that direction. The steamship bunkering business will be specialized and barges operated regularly between the Kentucky shipping point and New Orleans.

The United States and report of 1840 states that 558 short tons of coal were produced in Tennessee in that year. It is probable that very little was mined in the State prior to that date. By 1860 the production had increased to 165,300 tons, but development was retarded by the Civil war. Since 1880 the production of Tennessee has increased somewhat regularly, but not so rapidly as that of Alabama.

The Empire Coal Mines, in the Northern part of Christian county were sold by order of Court. They were bought by the bondholders. A new company is to be organized and, probably before winter, a large force of miners will be put to work. The

property of the company embraces 1,200 acres of coal land. The coal is of a very superior quality.

Creditors of the Southern Coal & Transportation Co., operating a mine at Robards, in western Kentucky, have applied for a receiver for the concern. The company is composed of West Virginia parties, but is distinct from the Watson enterprise of the same name. The Earlington Iron Works, of this city, are one of the chief creditors.

The Consolidated Coal Co. let the contract last week for the erection of 100 miners' houses at Miller's Creek Junction, in eastern Kentucky, where development work was recently started

on a large acreage by the Watson interests, incidental to new arrangements for traffic over the C. H. & D.

The Southern Ry. has met the cut of 15 cents a ton recently made by the C. N. O. & T. P. Ry. on Alabama coal to Jackson, Miss. The new rate, \$1.45 per ton, places the Alabama operators on the same basis as the Kentucky operators in that market.

Mr. Thos. Longstaff, of Providence, was in the city Monday, and made a trip through No. 11 mine. Mr. Longstaff helped open this mine 39 years ago.

Thos. O. Long, assistant mine inspector, will make a trip on Green river this week.

Disimilarity. "You're not like lightning, anyhow, Dingus," said Shadbolt, reluctantly taking out his pocket-book. "You can strike the same man dozens of times."

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known, to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing her work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Sent for list of testimonials.

Address: F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Science and imagination. Science does not know its debt to imagination.—Emerson.

Believing that the people of Kentucky will be interested in the organization of the

Citizens National Life Insurance Company

Believing that they WANT such a company; believing that they will SUPPORT such a company by subscribing for its stock—we will publish in this paper every week the amount of subscriptions to date. The work of getting subscriptions was begun Monday, July 26; and below are the amounts of subscriptions for each week;

First week, August 2

\$106,960.00

Total Second Week, August 9

\$200,240.00

Total Third Week, August 16

\$345,000.00

Total Fourth week, August 23

\$469,460.00

Total Fifth week, August 30.

\$601,700.00.

Total Sixth Week, September 6

\$738,220.00

Total Seventh week, September 13

\$834,660.00

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED, FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

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Please send the full information as to the CITIZENS NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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ADDRESS _____



Miss Mary Peary, the "Snow Child."
Miss Peary Was Born in the Arctic Regions.

back trail in command of my fourth supporting party, with two Eskimos, one sledge, and 18 dogs.

BARTLETT DID GOOD WORK.

When he left I felt for a moment pangs of regret as he disappeared in the distance, but it was only momentary. My work was still ahead, not in the rear.

Bartlett had done good work and had been a great help to me. Circumstances had thrust the brunt of the pioneering upon him instead of dividing it among several, as I had planned.

He had reason to take pride in the fact that he had bettered the Italian record by a degree and a quarter and had covered a distance equal to the entire distance of the Italian expedition from Franz Josef's land to Cagnoli's farthest north.

I had given Bartlett this position and post of honor in command of my fourth and last supporting party, and for two reasons: first, because of his magnificent handling of the Itokaveit; second, because he had cheerfully stood between me and many trifling annoyances on the expeditions.

Then there was a third reason. It seemed to me appropriate, in view of the magnificent British record of arctic work, covering three centuries, that it should be a British subject who could boast that, next to an American, he had been nearest to the pole.

forced one, stopping to make tea and rest the dogs, but not to sleep.

Second—At the end of the fifth march to make a forced march with a light sledge, a double team of dogs, and one or two of the party, leaving the rest in camp.

FEARFUL OF ARCTIC GALES.

Underlying all these calculations was a recognition of the ever present neighborhood of open leads and impassable water, and the knowledge that a 24-hour gale would knock all my plans into a cocked hat, and even put us in imminent peril.

At a little after midnight of April 1, after a few hours of sound sleep, I hit the trail, leaving the others to break up camp and follow.

As I climbed the pressure ridge back of our igloos I set another hole in my belt, the third since I started. Every man and dog of us was lean and flat belled as a board and as hard.

MORNING OF FINAL START.

It was a fine morning. The wind of the last two days had subsided, and the going was the best and most equitable of any I had had yet. The floes were large and old, hard and clear, and were surrounded by pressure ridges, some of which were almost stupendous.

The biggest of them, however, were easily negotiated, either through some

(Continued on page eight)

Anderson's Fall Fashion Show

Tuesday and Wednesday, September 21-2

An invitation is extended for all to attend our supreme achievement in the display of Fashion's Fairest Fancies. Three hundred pattern hats that breathe Paris, at prices no more than others ask for the ordinary kind. Two hundred and fifty ladies' tailored suits of perfect style, prices in the reach of the modest purse. Hats--\$3.50 for stylish ready-to-wear, up to the finest patterns, \$75.00. Ladies' and Misses' tailored suits---\$10.00 for good ones, up to the most exclusive designs at \$75.00.

SPECIAL FOR OPENING.

LADIES SUITS 1-3 OFF.

A fortunate purchase of 50 ladies' sample suits at 1-3 off enables us to offer the entire lot of this style show at 1-3 off. No such opportunity was ever offered at the beginning of the season before. These are the seasons' latest models, and most exclusive materials. Remember the date---Tuesday, September 21st. Railroad fares refunded on purchases.

J. H. ANDERSON & CO.,
Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

service or up some huge brink. I set a good pace for about ten hours, twenty-five miles took me well beyond the eighty-eighth parallel.

While I was building my igloos a long lead formed by the east and southwest of us at a distance of a few miles.

BUT FEW HANDICAPS.

A few hours' sleep and we were on the trail again. As the going was now practically horizontal, we were unhampered and could travel as long as we pleased and sleep as little as we wished.

The weather was fine and the going like that of the previous day, except at the beginning, when pickaxes were required. This and a brief stop at another lead cut down our distance. But we had made 20 miles in ten hours and were half way to the eighty-ninth parallel.

The ice was grinding audibly in every direction, but no motion was visible. Evidently it was settling back into equilibrium and probably sagging due northward with its release from the wind pressure.

LEVEL ICE SURFACE.

Again there was a few hours' sleep and we hit the trail before midnight.

few hours it was on young ice and occasionally the dogs were galloping. We made twenty-five miles or more, the air, the sky, and the blitter wind burning the face till it cracked. It was like the great interior ice gap of Greenland. Even the natives complained of the blitter air. It was as keen as frozen steel.

A little longer sleep than the previous one had to be taken here, as we were all in need of it. Then on again.

Up to this time, with each successive march, our fear of an impassable lead had increased. At every inequality of the ice I found myself hurrying breathlessly forward, fearing that it marked a lead, and when I arrived at the summit would catch my breath with relief--only to find myself hurrying on in the same way at the next one.

But on this march, by some strange shift of feeling, this fear fell from me completely. The weather was thick, but it gave me no uneasiness.

Before I turned in I took an observation which indicated our position as 89 degrees 25 minutes.

A dense, lifeless pall hung overhead. The horizon was black and the ice beneath was a ghastly, chalky white, with no relief--a striking con-

In 12 hours we had made 40 miles. There was no sign of a lead in the march.

THE POLE AT LAST.

I had now made my five marches, and was in time for a hasty noon observation through a temporary break in the clouds, which indicated our position as 89.57. I quote an entry from my journal some hours later:

The pole at last. The prize of three centuries, my dream and goal for 20 years, mine at last. I cannot bring myself to realize it.

It all seems so simple and commonplace. As Bartlett said when turning back, when speaking of his being in these exclusive regions, which no mortal has ever penetrated before: "It is just like every day."

Of course I had my sensations that made sleep impossible for hours, despite my utter fatigue--the sensations of a lifetime; but I have no room for them here.

The first 30 hours at the pole were spent in taking observations; in going some ten miles beyond our camp and some eight miles to the right of it; in taking photographs, planting my flags, depositing my records, studying the horizon with my telescope for possible land, and searching for a practicable place to make a sounding.

TEMPERATURE AT TOP OF WORLD

Ten hours after our arrival the clouds cleared before a light breeze from our left and from that time until our departure in the afternoon of April 7 the weather was cloudless and flawless.

The minimum temperature during the 30 hours was 33 below, the maximum 12.

We had reached the goal, but the return was still before us. It was essential that we reach the land before the next spring tide, and we must strain every nerve to do this.

I had a brief talk with my men. From now on it was to be a big travel, little sleep and a hustle every minute.

We would try, I told them, to double march on the return--that is, to start and cover one of our northward marches, make tea and eat our luncheon in the igloos, then cover another march, eat and sleep a few hours, and repeat this daily.

FAST TIME ON RETURN.

As a matter of fact, we nearly did this, covering regularly on our return journey five outward marches in three return marches.

Just as long as we could hold the trail we could double our speed, and we need waste no time in building new igloos every day, so that the time we gained on the return lessened the chances of a gale destroying the track.

Just above the eighty-seventh parallel was a region some fifty miles wide which caused me considerable uneasiness. Twelve hours of strong easterly, westerly, or northerly wind would make this region an open sea.

In the afternoon of the 7th we started on our return, having double fed the dogs, repaired the sledges for the last time, and discarded all our spare clothing to lighten the loads.

NO BOTTOM TO SEA.

Five miles from the pole a narrow crack filled with recent ice, through which we were able to work a hole with a pickax, enabled me to make a sounding. All my wire, 1,500 fathoms, was sent down, but there was no bottom.

In pulling up the wire parted a few fathoms from the surface and lead and wire went to the bottom. Off went reel and handle.

them now.

Three marches brought us back to the igloos where the captain turned back. The last march was in the wild sweep of a northerly gale, with drifting snow and the ice rocking under as we dashed over it.

ICE FAVORED THEM.

South of where Marvin had turned back we came to where his party had built several igloos while delayed by open leads. Still further south we found where the captain had been held up by an open lead and obliged to camp.

Fortunately the movement of these leads was simply open and shut, and it took considerable water motion to fault the trail seriously.

While the captain, Marvin, and as I found later, Borup, had been delayed by open leads, we seemed to bear a charm and with no single lead were we delayed more than a couple of hours. Sometimes the ice was fast and firm enough to carry us across; sometimes a short detour, sometimes a brief halt for the lead to close, sometimes an improvised ferry on an ice cake, kept the trail without difficulty down to the tenth outward march.

MEET SLIGHT HANDICAP.

Igloos there disappeared completely and the entire region was unrecognizable. Where on the outward journey had been narrow cracks, there were now broad leads, one of them over five miles in width, caught over with young ice.

Here again fortune favored us, and no pronounced movement of the ice having taken place since the captain passed, we had his trail to follow. We picked up the old trail again north of the seventh igloos, followed it beyond the fifth, and at the big lead lost it finally.

JOY OF THE ESKIMOS.

From here we followed the captain's trail, and on April 23 our sledges passed up the vertical edge of the glacier fringe, a little west of Cape Columbia.

When the last sledge came up I thought my Eskimos had gone crazy. They yelled and called and danced themselves helpless. As Ootah sat down on his sledge he remarked, in Eskimo:

"The devil is asleep or having trouble with his wife, or we never should have come back so easily."

A few hours later we arrived at Crane City, under the bluffs of Cape Columbia, and, after putting four pounds of pemmican into each of the faithful dogs to keep them quiet, we had, at last, our chance to sleep.

AT CAPE COLUMBIA.

Never shall I forget that sleep at Cape Columbia. It was sleep, sleep, then turn over and sleep again. We slept gloriously, with never a thought of the morrow or of having to walk and, too, with no thought that there was to be never a night more of blinding headache.

Cold water to a parched throat is nothing compared with sleep to a numbed, fatigued brain and body.

Two days we spent here in sleeping and drying our clothes. Then for the ship. Our dogs, like ourselves, had not been hungry when we arrived, but simply lifeless with fatigue. They were different animals now, and the better ones among them slept on with tightly curled tails and uplifted heads and their hind legs treading the snow with pistonlike regularity.

HEARS OF MARVIN'S DEATH.

We reached Hecla in one march and the Roosevelt in another. When we got to the Roosevelt I was staggered

field work of the expedition as well, and was always ready for any work.

Prof. Marvin and McMillan have secured a mass of scientific data, having made all the tidal and most of the field work, and their services were invaluable in every way.

CREW OF ROOSEVELT.

Borup not only made the record as to the distance traveled during the journey, but to his assistance and his expert knowledge of photography is due what I believe to be the unequalled series of photographs taken by the expedition.

Henson in the field and Percy as steward were the same as ever, invaluable in their respective lines.

Chief Engineer Wardwell, also of by the news of the fatal mishap to Marvin. He had either been less cautious or less fortunate than the rest of us, and his death emphasized the risk to which we all had been subjected, for there was not one of us but had been in the sledge at some time during the journey.

The big lead, cheated of its prey three years before, had at last gained its human victim.

The rest can be told quickly. McMillan and Borup had started for the Greenland coast to deposit caches for me. Before I arrived a flying Eskimo courier from me overtook them with instructions that the caches were no longer needed and they were to concentrate their energies on the ideal observations, etc., at Cape Morris K. Jesup and north from there.

ROOSEVELT STARTS HOMEWARD.

These instructions were carried out and after their return in the latter part of May McMillan made some further tidal observations at other points. The supplies remaining at the various caches were brought in and on July 18 the Roosevelt left its winter quarters and was driven out into the channel back of Cape Nlon.

It fought its way south in the center of the channel and passed Cape Sabine on August 8, or 39 days earlier than in 1908, and 32 days earlier than the British expedition in 1876.

We picked up Whitney and his party and stores at Etah. We killed seventy odd walrus for my Eskimos, whom I landed at their homes. We met the Jeanie off Saunders Island and took over its coal and cleared from Cape York on August 26, one month earlier than in 1906.

FIRST MESSAGE TO WORLD.

On September 5 we arrived at Lidian Harbor, whence the message, "Stars and stripes nailed to north pole," was sent vibrating southward through the crisp Labrador air.

The culmination of long experience, a thorough knowledge of the conditions of the problem gained in the last expedition--these, together with a new type of sledge which reduced the work of both dogs and driver, and a new type of camp cooler which added to the comfort and increased the hours of sleep of the members of the party, combined to make the present expedition an agreeable improvement upon the last in respect to the rapidity and effectiveness of its work and the lessened discomfort and strain upon the members of the party.

PRAISES ALL AIDS.

As to the personnel, I have again been particularly fortunate. Capt. Bartlett is just Bartlett--tireless, sleepless, enthusiastic, whether on the bridge or in the crew's nest or at the head of a sledge division in the field. Dr. Goodsell, the surgeon of the expedition, not only looked after his health and his own specialty of microscopes but took his full share of the

the last expedition, aided by his assistant, Scott, kept the machinery up to a high state of efficiency and has given the Roosevelt the force and power which enabled it to negotiate apparently impracticable ice.

Mr. Gushue, the mate, who was in charge of the Roosevelt during the absence of Capt. Bartlett and myself, and Hontswain Murphy, who was put in charge of the station at Etah for the relief of Cook, were both trustworthy and reliable men, and I count myself fortunate in having had them in my service.

The members of the crew and the firemen were a distinct improvement over those of our last expedition. Every one of them was willing and anxious to be of service in every possible way.

Connors, who was promoted to be bos'n in the absence of Murphy, proved to be practically effective.

Barnes, seaman, and Wiseman and Joyce, firemen, not only assisted Marvin and McMillan in their tidal and meteorological observations on the Roosevelt, but Wiseman and Barnes went into the field with them on their trips to Cape Columbia, and Condon and Cody covered 1,000 miles hunting and sledging supplies.

PRESENTS TO ESKIMOS.

As for my faithful Eskimos, I have left them with ample supplies of dark, rich walrus meat and blubber for their winter, with currants, sugar, biscuits, guns, rifles, ammunition, knives, hatchets, traps, etc.

For the splendid four who stood beside me at the pole a boat and tent

each to requite them for their energy and the hardship and toll they underwent to help their friend Peary to the north pole.

But all of this--the dearly bought years of experience, the magnificent strength of the Roosevelt, the splendid energy and enthusiasm of my party, the loyal faithfulness of my Eskimos--could have gone for naught but for the faithful necessities of war furnished so loyally by the members and friends of the Peary Arctic Club.

And it is no detractor from the living to say that to no single individual has the final result been more signally due than to my friend, the late Morris K. Jesup, the first president of the club.

Their assistance has enabled me to tell the last of the great earth stories, the story the world has been waiting to hear for 300 years--the story of the discovery of the north pole.

ROBERT E. PEARY.

Kidnaped.

Little three-year-old Margie was always anxious to relate to her young friends the interesting things that her father read in the paper. She was overheard a few days ago telling her little neighbor: "Yes, Edith, my father read it in the morning paper, a little boy just as big as me, was kidnaped."

A Poet's Work.

A letter by Robert Southey, just discovered, contains the lament that everybody reads poetry but no one buys it. In this age people do not even read it, but they continue to read "The Story of the Three Bears" without knowing it was originated by the great poet.--Philadelphia Inquirer.

Don't Be a Robber.

He that neglects his work robs his master, since he is fed and paid as if he did his best; and he that is not diligent in the absence as in the presence of his master, cannot be a true servant.



Eskimos of the Arctic Region.

The weather and going were even better. The surface, except as interrupted by infrequent ridges, was as level as the glacial fringe from Hecla to Columbia, and harder.

We marched something over ten hours, the dogs being often on the trail, and made 20 miles. Near the end of the march we rushed across a lead 100 yards wide, which buckled under our sledges and finally broke as the last sledge left it.

We stopped in sight of the eighty-ninth parallel in a temperature of 40 degrees below. Again a scant sleep we were on our way once more across the eighty-ninth parallel. The march duplicated the previous march in every respect. The last

contrast to the glimmering, sunlit fields of it over which we had been traveling for the previous four days.

MERCURY GOES UP.

The going was even better, and there was scarcely any snow on the hard, granular, last summer's surface of the old floes, dotted with the sapphire ice of the previous summer's lakes.

A rise in temperature to 15 degrees below reduced the friction of the sledges and gave the dogs the appearance of having caught the spirits of the party. The more sprightly ones, as they went along with tightly curled tails, frequently tossed their heads, with short, sharp barks and yelps.